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presented, agree in essentials with those reached by Mr. Schloss. They agree that the Ghent system is the only one which holds out any considerable promise of success. Both are, therefore, opposed to a compulsory system, and both favor subsidizing trade-unions which pay unemployment insurance. Mr. Gibbon feels, however, much more keenly than Mr. Schloss the weight of the objection that by such subsidies the strength of the unions will be greatly increased. Partly to meet this difficulty, Mr. Gibbon proposes that non-union workmen shall be given an opportunity to establish a separate scheme to insure themselves, and that this scheme shall be maintained and subsidized by the public authorities. Several of the European systems provide in this manner for the insurance of unorganized workmen, but the number of such workmen who have joined has in all cases been very small. Mr. Gibbon thinks, however, that if preference in securing employment were given to insured persons at the labor exchanges, a large number of non-unionists might be induced to insure themselves under a separate scheme. This plan also has been tried in several of the systems, but as Mr. Gibbon's descriptive accounts abundantly show, without success. Preferential treatment of the insured has hitherto meant preference to unionists. Finally, Mr. Gibbon urges that by participation in such an important social function as the relief of unemployment the unions will be "socialized," and quotes the remarkable testimony of M. Varlez as to the change in the character of the Ghent trade-unions since the introduction of the Ghent system of unemployment insurance.

For the careful student of the question of assisted unemployment insurance, Mr. Gibbon's book is undoubtedly the best obtainable. It is probably too detailed in treatment for the general reader, who will prefer Mr. Schloss's little book.

GEORGE E. BARNETT.

Johns Hopkins University.

Zur Frage der Arbeitslosenversicherung der Arbeitsvermittlung und der Arbeitsbeschaffung. By AUGUST BAAB. (Leipzig: A Deichert'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung. 1911. Pp. vii, 389, including a statistical appendix of 45 pages. 7.50 m.)

Dr. Baab has written in a broadminded, progressive, sympathetic, and thoroughly optimistic way of the great problem of no work for the able and willing worker. As he points out, Die

deutsche Volkspartei in 1899 declared insurance against the consequences of undeserved unemployment to be the most important problem of German social politics (p. 29). Dr. Baab protests against letting thousands suffer while the theory of each individual question involved in unemployment insurance is being studied out and cleared up and all eventualities suggested by such a remedy are being considered (p. 3). If progress in the matter of such relief is to be made, there must be a "*Sprung ins Dunkle*."

The author emphasizes society's responsibility for the evil of unemployment, and urges activity by community, state, and nation, in affording the greatest possible measure of relief. In the third part of the book he points out the possibilities of so arranging public work as to make employment and sets forth the necessity of a definite foresighted plan for creating employment through public works. Discussion of agitation and of legislation for unemployment relief in Germany, enumeration and discussion of various forms of unemployment offices, discussion of the extent and duration of unemployment (p. 137ff), premiums and methods of classification (p. 121), discussion of the obligation of the worker to take work offered to him (p. 105), a classification of persons for insurance purposes (p. 89ff), a suggestive outline for a law to provide a unified system of employment offices (pp. 343-349), and also an outline for a unified system of unemployment insurance—this enumeration affords an idea of the comprehensive character of the book which ought to have no little influence in promoting additions to and improvements in Germany's already extensive system of working class protection. Dr. Baab with good sense notes that it would be unfortunate to be discouraged because of the failure of the St. Gall experiment. Exception should be taken to the statement (p. 6) that Germany with its 2,215,165 (estimated) union workers at the end of 1903 had more union workers than either England or the United States.

RAYMOND V. PHELAN.

University of Minnesota.

NEW BOOKS

BARDOUX, J. *Les retraites ouvrières en Angleterre*. (Paris: A. Rousseau. 1911.)

Relates to the old age pension acts of 1908 and 1911.

BOUFFARD, F. *Les retraites ouvrières en Angleterre*. (Paris: Larose & Tenin. 1910.)